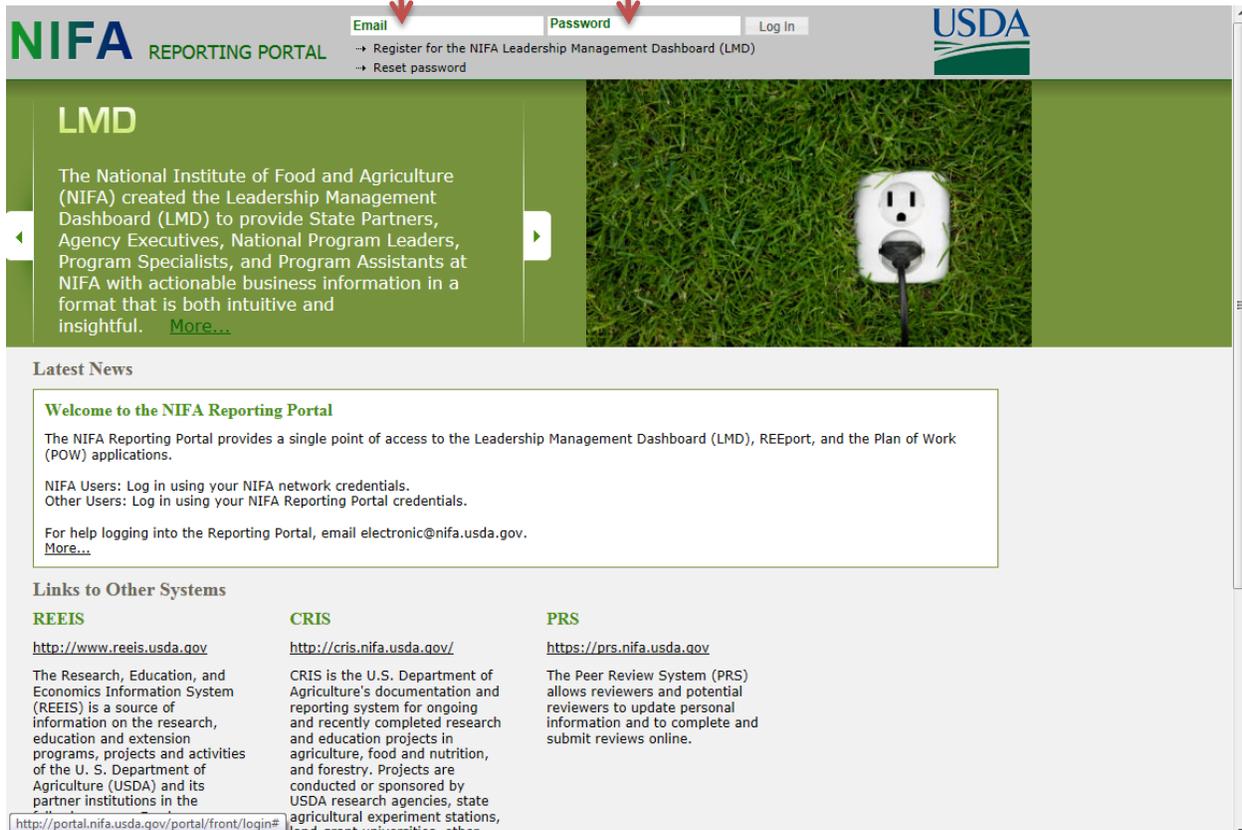


The NIFA Reporting Portal is a launching page for all the newest NIFA Reporting systems offering access to LMD (Leadership Management Dashboard), REEport, and POW (Plan of Work). It also has links at the bottom of the page to REEIS (Research, Education and Economics Information System), CRIS (Current Research Information System) and PRS (Peer Review System).

LMD – Logging In: Go to the website at <http://portal.nifa.usda.gov/portal/front/login> (screenshot below)

1. Enter your work login (i.e. Ifortis) and NIFA network password (same for your NIFA login)

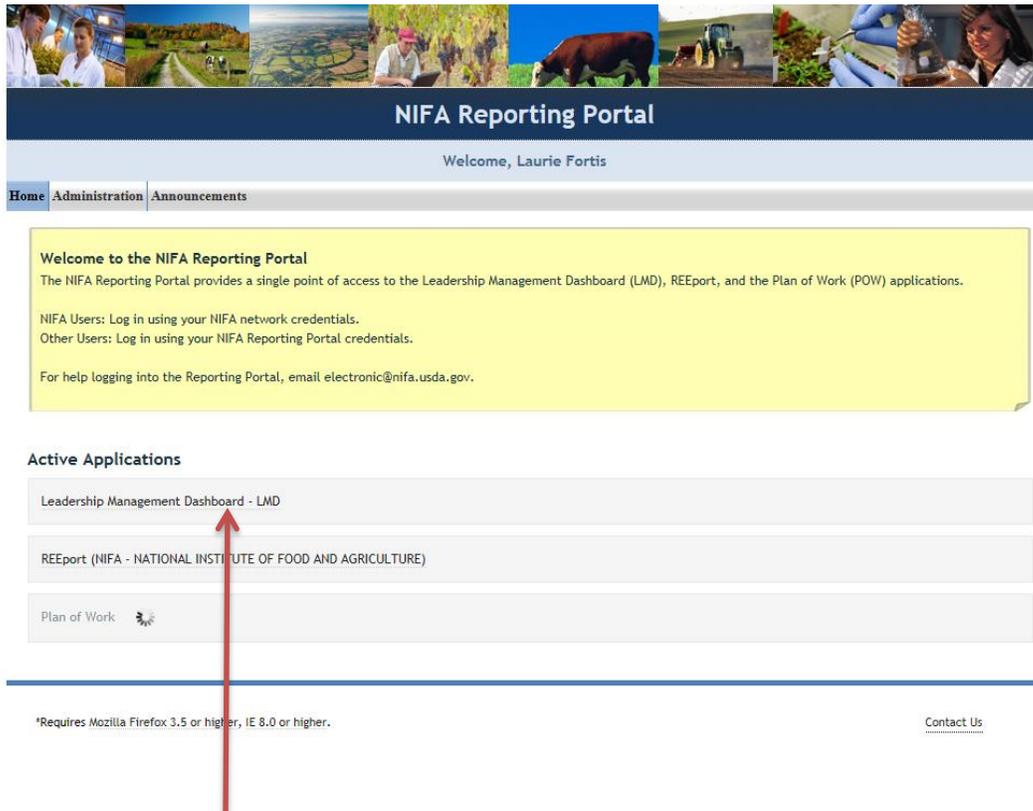


(Figure 1: NIFA Reporting Portal Screenshot: Before Login)

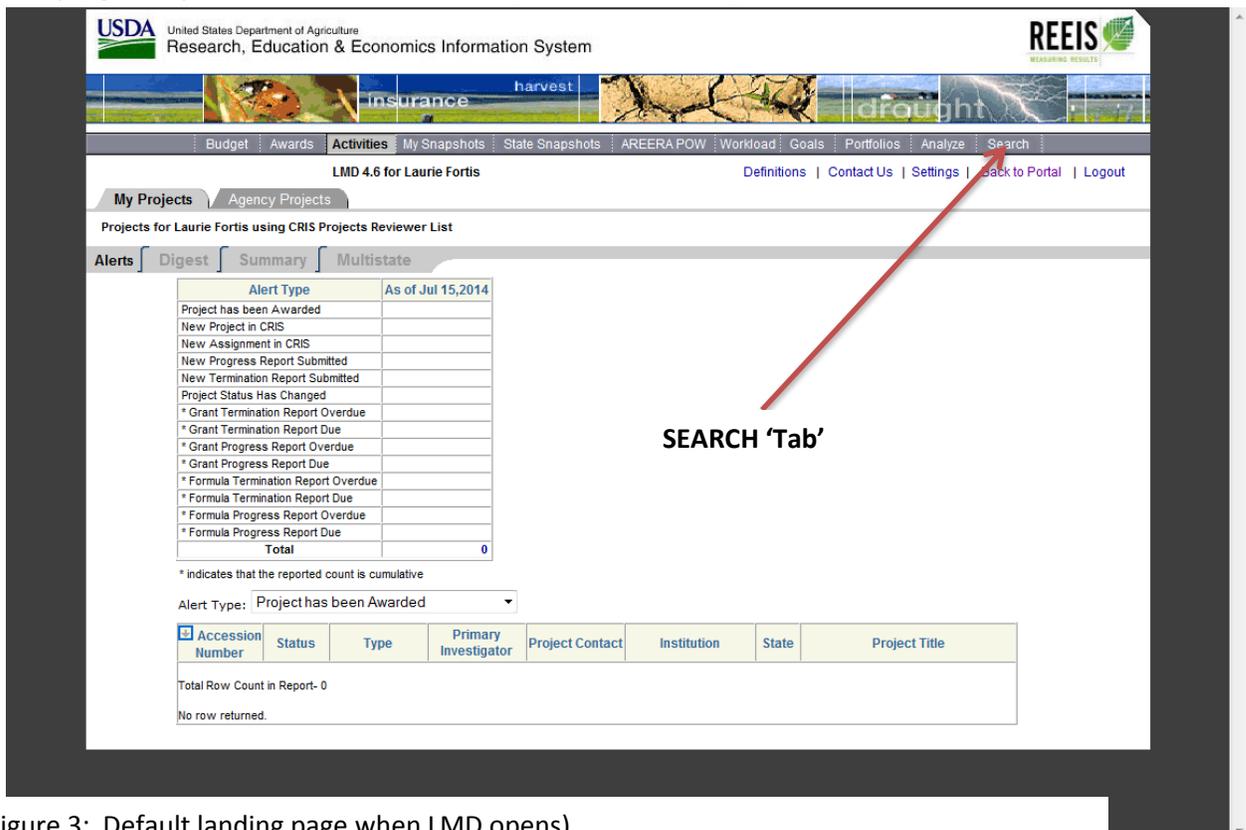
If you need any help on the Login Page, please email [electronic@nifa.usda.gov](mailto:electronic@nifa.usda.gov) who is now the primary contact for all support services for these applications.

- After you login, the screen will look something like the below screenshot:

Figure 2: NIFA Reporting Portal Screenshot:

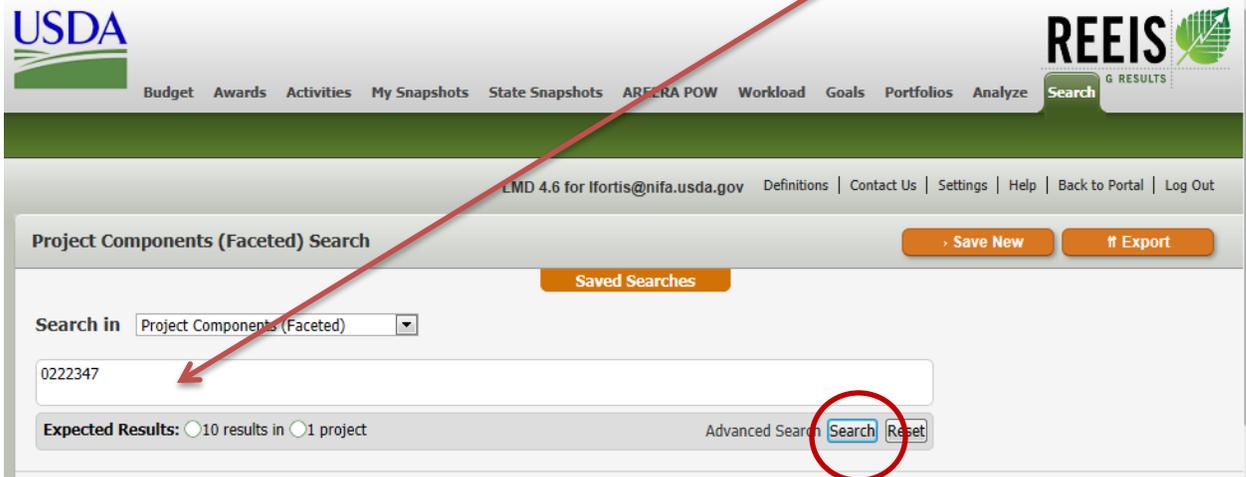


- Click on LMD to open the applications.
- The program opens on the "Activities" tab (screenshot below), Click on the "SEARCH" tab.



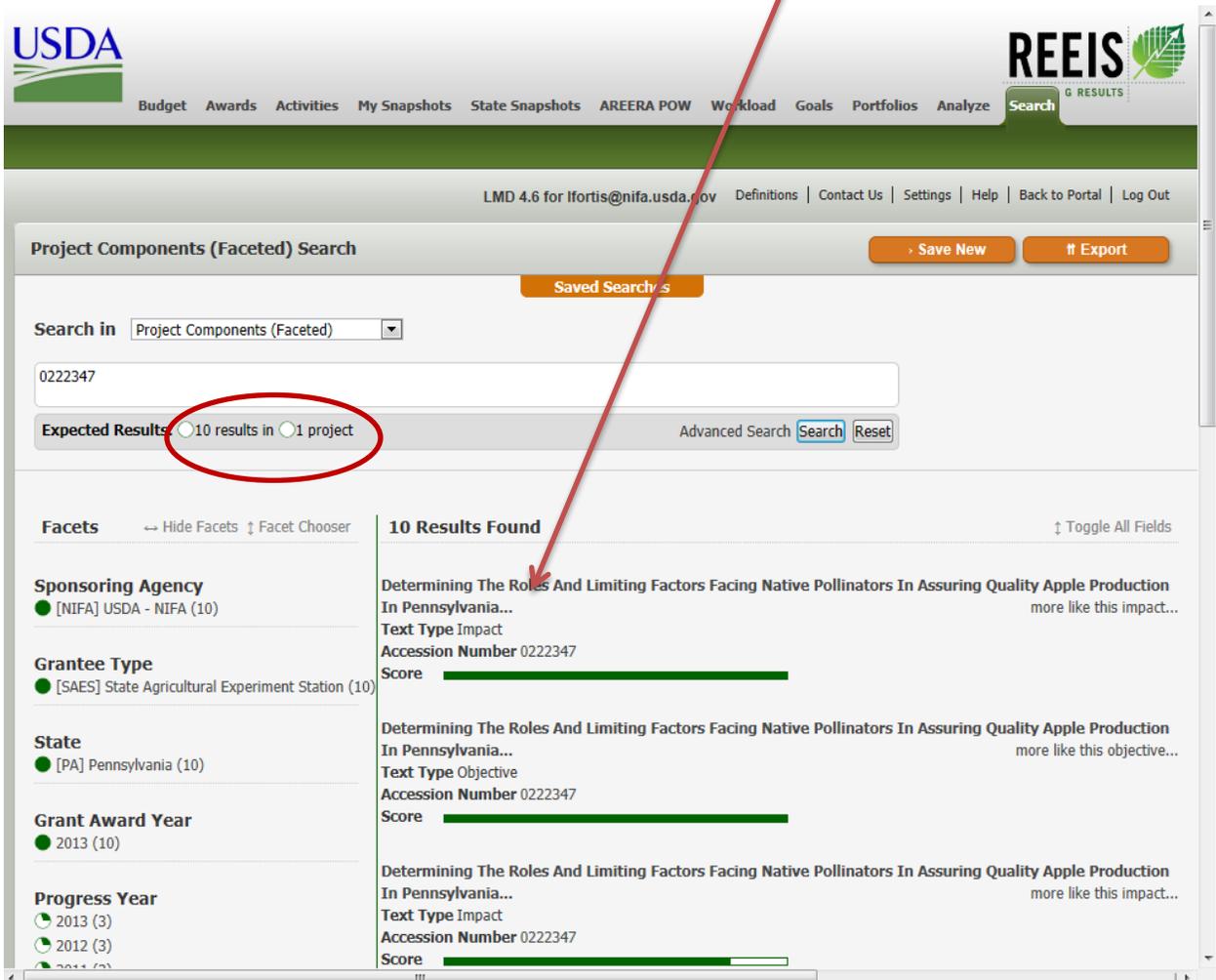
(Figure 3: Default landing page when LMD opens)

The "Search" tab opens to this page. Enter the **7 digit** accession number in the search box and click "Search" (to search using Award Numbers go to page 6 of this guide)



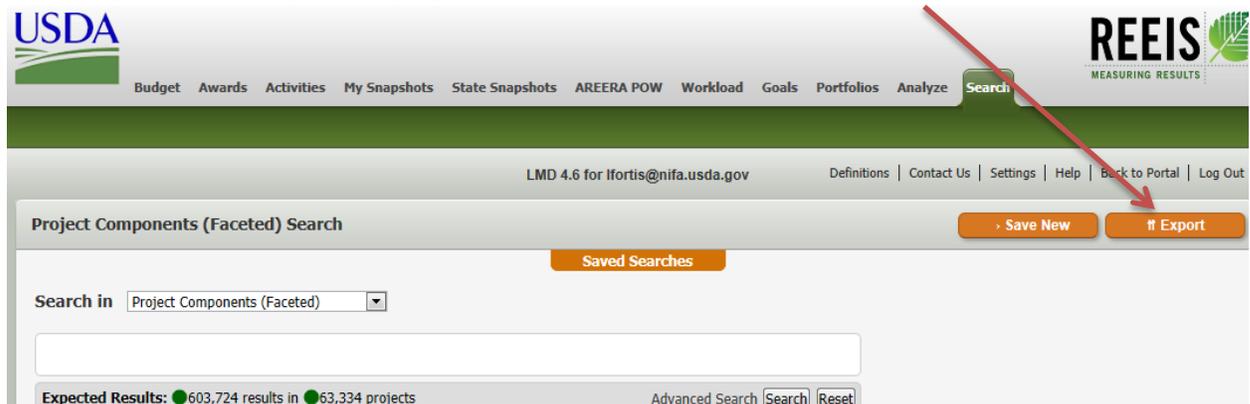
(Figure 4, view of Search tab)

All text fields of the project come up as results. Under the search box, it will show how many of these text results and how many projects the search returned: Click on The first line of any of the results to open the CRIS report on the public web site.



(Figure 5: Results)

Exporting results: To export the project information to Excel click on the “Export” button:



Be sure to resave the excel file as an Excel Workbook to retain functionality (exports are in .csv format by default)

Exported results have all the available fields for each project including contact information going across the columns. Contact information is in column M.

Resulting CRIS Report:

Scrolling down through the CRIS report you will see the abstract, then the classification information, keywords, Goals and Objectives, and Project Methods (all from project initiation), then you will see **the latest progress date, corresponding text\*\*.** (See Figure 7 on the next page)

If you copy the address in the browser window for the CRIS report, you can send it to other people for reference:

<http://portal.nifa.usda.gov/web/crisprojectpages/0222347-determining-the-roles-and-limiting-factors-facing-native-pollinators-in-assuring-quality-apple-production-in-pennsylvania.html>

The screenshot shows the top of a CRIS report. At the top, there are logos for USDA (United States Department of Agriculture) and REEIS (Research, Education & Economics Information System). Below the logos is a banner image showing a person working in a field. The main heading is "Source: PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY submitted to CRIS". Below this is the title "DETERMINING THE ROLES AND LIMITING FACTORS FACING NATIVE POLLINATORS IN ASSURING QUALITY APPLE PRODUCTION IN PENNSYLVANIA...". A table provides project details:

<b>Sponsoring Institution</b>	National Institute of Food and Agriculture	<b>Project Status</b>	EXTENDED
<b>Reporting Frequency</b>	Annual	<b>Funding Source</b>	OTHER GRANTS
<b>Grant No.</b>	2010-51181-21346	<b>Accession No.</b>	0222347
<b>Proposal No.</b>	2010-01130	<b>Project No.</b>	PEN04398
<b>Program Code</b>	SCRI	<b>Multistate No.</b>	(N/A)
<b>Project End Date</b>	Aug 31, 2015	<b>Project Start Date</b>	Sep 1, 2010
		<b>Grant Year</b>	2014

Below the table, the Project Director is listed as BIDDINGER, D. J. The Recipient Organization is PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, 208 MUELLER LABORATORY, UNIVERSITY PARK, PA 16802. The Performing Department is Entomology. A Non Technical Summary follows, discussing the impact of pesticide use on pollinators and the need for contingency plans.

(Figure 6, top of searched report from CRIS)

Mid-Atlantic region; c) reduce our reliance on honey bees as the primary pollinator of tree fruits by diversifying managed pollinator species to include pollen bees, d) provide scientifically tested and practical, pollinator-friendly practices to both local extension and to state-level Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA-NRCS) offices. Expected outcomes and sustainability Benefits include: a) cost savings on honey bee rentals to growers if can rely on wild pollinators, b) redundancy in pollination services when honey bee shortages are expected, c) increased pollination in non-agricultural areas where feral honey bees have been lost, and d) baseline data on bee populations and diversity to measure environmental impacts and e) increased public awareness. Estimated number of EQIP/AMA Eligible Producers directly involved is approximately 25 and the number impacted would be 500 fruit growers. Environmental Impacts: Increase in pollinator and plant biodiversity. We will use only native and non-invasive plants for pollinator strips and meadows in our demonstration plots.

#### Project Methods

Obj 1&2 Protocols for monitoring and sampling native bees, linking behavior with alternate hosts, examining the effects of landscape will be developed and data collection will follow the Bee Inventory Plot survey protocols. Identifications will be made by trained taxonomists. Obj 3. a) Determine if pathogen spillover from honey bee and bumble bees has already occurred. Bees and their pollen loads collected in Objectives 1&2 will be examined for diseases. Specimens will be processed through PSU Entomology labs that have developed RNA analytical procedures, including the use of reverse transcriptase-PCR, as well as sequencing-based viral identification. b) Pesticide exposure of *Osmia* to pesticides in large commercial orchards will be determined from pollen collections and from assessing the effects on brood and adults. Residue analysis will be conducted by the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service National Science Laboratory. For multi-residue pesticide analysis, a modified QuEChERS method is used. c) Bees collected and prepared from Objectives 1&2 will be examined for mites, particularly those hand collected from the flowers and sent to Dr. O'Connor for identification and parasitoids will be identified by Biddinger or the USDA SEL lab. Obj 4. Distance from the orchard edge, state of crop bloom, time of season and other factors will be recorded to determine how far solitary species are flying into the crop to visit flowers. We will use a cheap and effective ELISA immunoassay marking technique developed by Jones et. al. (2006) to mark floral provisioning strips being developed with NRCS to determine if bees using these floral resources are also moving into the orchards and to mark adults of managed nests of JOB and commercial bumble bees to determine their foraging ranges. In apple, Dr. Schupp will collect uniform data pertaining to fruit set and seed number. Standard methods of assessing fruit set in pome fruit include the calculation of the ratio of fruit per 100 flower clusters, and the number of fruit per cm<sup>2</sup> of limb cross-sectional area. Seed count may be taken from a random sample of fruit after June drop to ensure we are measuring fruit that would be present at harvest. Pollinator strips will be tested using a replicated transect method of sampling including both standardized bowl sampling as well as in-crop floral counts and visitation measurements for species and species groups of interest. Through spatial analysis of this information in combination with the pollinator abundance data measures, we will have a higher probability of detecting effects from specific manipulations of in-crop and near-crop habitats on pollen bee ecological services in the agroecosystem. Obj 5 We will increase the capacity of farmers to protect, enhance or restore pollinator habitat by: a) presenting workshops, farm walks, and seminars to farmers and staff from farm-related agencies; b) developing and distributing audience-specific educational materials.

**Progress** 09/01/12 to 08/31/13

#### Outputs

Target Audience: Target audiences include the 450 fruit growers in Pennsylvania and equivalent numbers in the adjacent mid-Atlantic fruit growing regions of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, New York, New Jersey, and North Carolina. Many presentations have been made at professional meetings to peer scientists, government officials, pesticide industry, and policy makers in various agencies within USDA, including APHIS, NRCS, ARS, and NIFA as well as EPA. The public has been engaged through large field days at the PSU Research Station, through workshops with the Xerces Society and PASA (PA Sustainable Agric.) and several on-line publication through the NE IPM centers, Penn State Center for Pollination Research, USDA-NRCS publications, and the Xerces Society website. Most audiences are aware of problems with pollinators, especially the honey bee, but

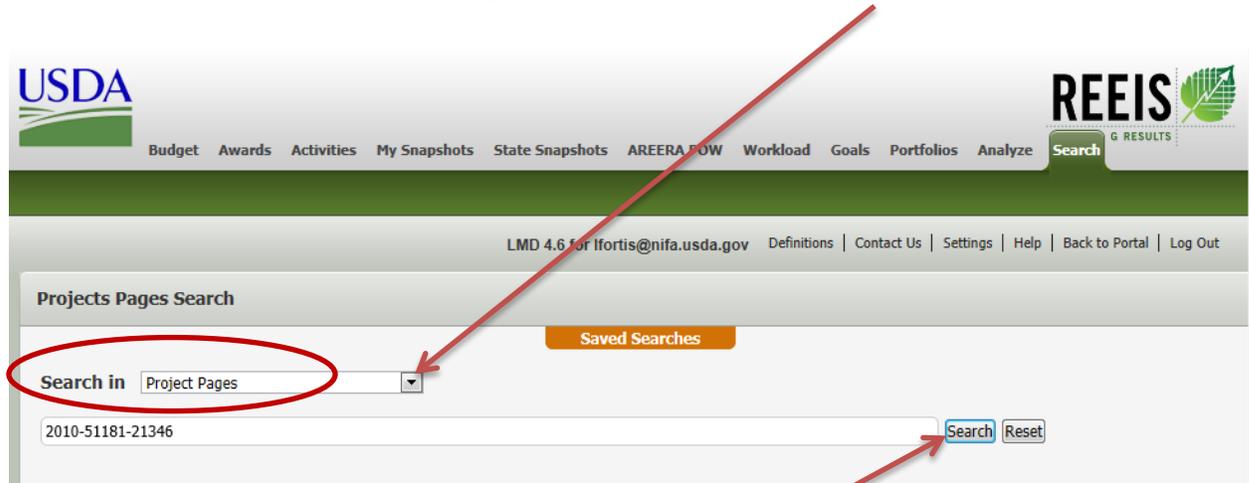
(Figure 7: Latest progress in CRIS report)

\*\*For older projects you may have to scroll to the bottom to view the latest progress report.

To Search via Award number, scroll to the next page.

**If you need to search an Award Number:**

On the “Search” tab, choose “Project Pages” under the “Search In” drop down menu:



(Figure 8: Project Pages on Search tab)

Enter the Award number in the Search box and click “Search”

Results will be ordered from the most relevant to the least relevant. Click the top line of the project you would like, and the CRIS page will open up:

